IMPEACHMENT.

Trial of President Andrew Johnson for High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

CLOSE OF MR. BINGHAM'S ARGUMENT.

Proposition to Adjourn Until Saturday Voted Down.

Deliberation on Previous Orders in Secret Session.

A Rubbub Among the Carpet Buggers and the Radicals—Close of the Argument on Both Sides—The Reported Defection of Fessenden WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

and the mile after mile of speeches are all in at last, and the immortal Managers have filed or finished their finest efforts for posterity. Mr. Bingham continued his address and perpetrated some remarkably forld and highly polished sentences, not exactly of a thou and years. His peroration was inended exclusively for the Senators, with the object of nts about a conscientious verdict and force a verdict by a vigorous application of denunciatory rectoric. This Chinese method of inspiring terror availed very little with any of those Sepators who are classed among the famous doubtful seven, for as on with looks expressive of a desire to see him esume his seat as soon as possible.

The galleries were very full, more so, in fact, that ver they were before. A good many were awkward ooking country cousins who had made a sudden rush to Washington to see the show be ore it closed forever When Bingham ceased a sudden burst of applaus came from the men's gallery, originating in one South were congregated and spreading across to the site corner till it became somewhat general over half of the chamber. It consisted in a clapping of hands, tasting for a period of about two minutes though it might easily have been, considering the fact that hardly any but republicans get the necessary tickets of admission. Chief Justice Chase, when the applicase was over, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries, whereupon Senator Grimes at diately enforced. Then the carpet baggers in the corner, a seedy and hungry looking set, started a partial effort at renewed applause as bidding defince to the Chief Justice, and mingling hisses with their other demonstrations. Senators Trumbull and enden, evidently irr tated at this flagrant partisan ebullition of feeling in a tribunal of such serious and solemn import, took up and urged the enforcement o the Chief Justice for the immediate clearing of the galleries. Mr. Cameron wanted the order revoked and the galleries left undisturbed, but ne Chief Justice, with the firmness that has marked him since he first came to preside over the trial, directed the execution of the order without and then followed a scene of confusion in the galleries which the Senate seldom before witnessed. One half the ce failed to comprehend the order and kept their places, while the other half were either standing up or going out casting longing, lingering looks be hind. Senator Sherman suggested the propriety of the order being addressed to the multitude of spectators, so that they might properly understand it. The Chief Justice accepted the suggestion and told the audience to leave, whereupon everyone except the occupants of the diplomatic and reporters' galleries stood up and moved toward the doors. But still here and there several ladies lingered, impelled by natural curiosity to witness the next scene in the prongs. The police, however, soon disposed of the loiterers, and in a very brief time the vast assemblage had disappeared. Then arose the question as to what was to be done with the diplomats and newspaper scribes? "Clear them all out," rudely ed Mr. Cameron, who was determined, as the order had been put in force, that it should be made th diplomacy and journalism were left withfor impeachment, and who were the immediate cause of this unusual proceeding, went home to their cheap boarding houses, congratulating themselves no doubt on having at last insulted the dignity of the Chief Justice. Many persons lingered in the corridors while the Senate remained in secret session, and when the doors were again deas though something of tremendous moment was ex-pected to transpire. The Senate, however, had just of Mr. Hendricks, the Senate resolved to close its doors again for the consideration of business. The audience, of course, departed, and the Senate shut itself up for over an hour discussing the resolutions offered last week by Senator Edmunds, and also the official reporter to the private deliberations of the court-was tabled, and no action was taken on any other. The Senate then adjourned till

The statements in relation to the written opinion prepared by Senator Fessenden in opposition to the eration of all of which has been terminated, still occasions a diversity of views as to the effect which such action will have upon the conviction or acquit at of the President. It is quite evident that the action of the Senator from Maine has fallen like terfal. Yesterday morning it is known that several Senators called upon Fessenden, and rhetoric to dissuade him from the posi-tion it is understood he has assumed. All the persuasive ability these Senators could command, it stated, was of no avail. One of the number in conversation, when it was suggested that he should endeavor to bring Fessenden within bounds, re marked, "Have I not tried to do that thing, and all to no purpose? It is no use trying to conhe is as stubborn as a mule." This seems to be the prevailing opinion with a number of Senators, that no outside influence will have any effect against Mr. Fessenden's convictious of justice. These facts have had a perceptibly depressing effect upon the expectations of radicals, and has created a wide division of sentiment. It is openly declared by some of the friends of conviction that Mr. Fessenden's action will settle the question one way or the other. It is asserted that if Fessenden goes against conviction the radical game is broken up beyond doubt, as he will be able to take with him enough Senators to insures the acquittal of the President. Though some of the radicals take this view, another class, when they come to fingering over those whom they have set down as doubtful, declare that not more than five, including Mr. Fessenden, can be counted upon. Considerable satisfaction is derived from this species of reasoning, and not without reviving some signs of encouragement in the breasts

of the demoralized of the party.

One radical Senator was heard to say he did not think republicans were so oblivious of their own future as to vote to confirm Andrew Johnson in all that he has done while in possession of the execu-tive office by retaining him in the full use of all the powers by which, as it is charged, he has well nigh rained the country. Another class argue pathetically about the constitution, the laws, the permanent and exacting nature of both, to be changed only with due formality prescribed, and depict in terrific terms the dire consequences of going beyond the powers of the constitution; and this set bluster about browbeating or attempting to browbeat those who are less enthusiastic and are

therefore set down as "going the other way." De patches and etters are pouring in from all quarters pon the doubtful to urge the necessity, for the sake f party, of a full vote for conviction. But these nts find their way out of sight, to be forgotten

tatives, who have borne the brunt of the effort to make out a strong case, evince a division of opinion as to the effect of the revelations of the past few days. Some decline to believe that there is anything more in the whole story than a well conceived dodge to get up a counter current and to back up those supposed to have made up their minds that the supposed to have made up their minds that the law and evidence are not sufficient to convict. It is also mentioned by others of the Board that it may be true that Fessenden has written a statement of his views, but so far as knowing on which side is a question which they generally doubt. They characterize the whole matter as a balance of account—that is, the Senator has reduced to writing the principal points of the trial evolved in the testimony and the argument for his own information and to direct his judgment, and, in the language of his oath, "to do impartia justice." Upon this ground the less credible of the Managers prefer to await the proper time when the solemn verdict is to be given. It must be admitted by all hands that the action of Fessenden has stirred ing effect upon the minds of the radicals. Among those speculators upon chance who hoped to profit by the certainty of conviction, and who have been most loudly calling for bets at large odds, are now equally interested in hedging, in hopes of letting

down their enthusiasm in a pecuniary point of view PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT. UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868. The court was opened with the usual formaliti and Mr. Bingham at once resumed his argument, beginning with a restatement of his propositions that the acts of 1789 and 1795 have ceased to be laws, but maintaining also that said acts gave the President no lepartments without the consent of the Senate. The act of 1789 permitted him to create a vacancy in one department, but restricted him to the choice of the chief clerk to fill it. The act of 1795 went further applying to other departments, but limiting the com nission to a term of six months, and was thus clearly a grant of power, and that, too, a restricted grant. The act of 1863 abrogates the statutes of 1739 and 1795, and again restricts him in his choice of ad in terim appointees. It thus appears that all the legis lation on the subject—the entire control of Congress over it—is assumed and illustrated. Mr. Bingham then cited nortions of the Tenure of Office act to show that they superseded the previous acts referred to. He also claimed that the argument of Mr. Curtis asserted that heads of departments appointed by President Lincoln were not within the proviso, and adopting this interpretation he said it followed that they were covered by the body of the section. He proceeded to argue this point at length, maintaining that the Presidential term of four years continued on a President's death or inability, his successor serving out the unexpired portion; otherwise the appointees of a Vice President would have to vacate their offices one month after the disability of the President should be removed, but the wording of the act is not "the term during which they were appointed, but the term of the President by whom they were appointed."
There was no such intention in the minds of its There was no such intention in the minds of its framers and the act cannot be so construed. He also argued that the proviso had no retrospective action, and that a re-election did not, for the purposes of the act, make a new term. Then combatting the position of Mr. Groesbeck, that if Mr. Stanton was not protected by the Tenure of Office act the first eight articles must fail he argued that whether Mr. Stanton was affected by it or not the President, in his appointment of General Thomas, had committed impecanable offences, because all the power of appointment granted him by the acts of 1789 and 1735 was abrogated by the act of 1887; but, he asked, why were such lengthy arguments made in the attempt to prove the unconstitutionality of that law if the counsel did not feel ant know that Mr. Stanton was protected by it, and thad it repeated all former grants of power to remove and appoint heads of departments. He alluded to conferences having been held between the President and Thomas in relation to the advisability of suspending the execution of their schemes until the result of the trial should be known, and referring 19 the language of Mr. Nelson, who said the President was willing to abide the trial; he regretted that his higness had not signified his pleasure to abide the judgment as well. Mr. Bingham characterized the President's intimation through his counsel that he did not believe the Senate was duly constituted to sit as court so long as States were unrepresented as a piece of arrogance, and he (Bingham) would not be surprised if the President to-morrow should issue a military order dissolving the court. In such case their answer would be in the words of Mirabeau, which he proceeded to recite. He then referred to the President's language to Emory as a suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief to his subord nate that he would stand by him in a violation of law; this, taken in connection framers and the act cannot be so construed. He the boundary taken in consecution with his declaration to Grant, would in any other country have been sufficient to have cost him his head. It was not a charge to be sneered at, as he believed the counse had done. Mr. Blingham then took up article tenth and argued that the President's language not only violated decency, but was the language of sedition. He also claimed that the sedition law, so often referred to as unconstitutional, had never been so pronounced by the courts. It was necessary in times of danger, and under Mr. Jefferson its provisions had been re-enacted so far as to apply to all persons in the military or naval service, which provisions still remain in force. He further claimed that seditious untorances by any executive officer are indictable under the common law in the District of Columbia. He slood for virtuous constitutional liberty of specie, but against a seditious license, which would shake the security of a peaceful government and reach even the deal in their graves. Reviewing the charges of the eleventh article, he said that Sir Jeffer and the constitution of the constitutional amendanent. Reading that telegram he calmed that the President in referring to Congress & a test of individuos used the language of the calmed that the President in severe terms for nis opposition to it and said the proposition of a constitutional amendanent. Reading that telegram he calmed that the President in severe terms for nis opposition to it and said the propose in opposit general constitutions. He reminded the Senators that many of the offences thanked the senators that many of the offences thanked the senators that many of the offences thanked the reminded the Senators that many of the offences thanked the services and the reminded the Senators that the substance of the averments of all the articles were established on the evidence allowed the constitution, which called for his deposition, and that the Amelican people would coincide in tack opinion, and went on to consecut the proposition of the people

the constitution and the laws, and proved by their sublime example that all must obey the law, that none are above the law, that no man lives for himself alone but each for all, that some may die in order that the State may live, that the citizens live for to-day, while the commonwealth is for all time, and that no position however high, no paironage, however great, can be permitted to shelter crime to the peril of the republic. It but remains for me, Senators, to thank you as I do for the honer you have done me by your kind attention, and to demand, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people, judgment against the accused for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, whereof he stands impeached, and of which, before God and men, he is clearly guilty.

ment against the accused for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, whereof he stands impeached,
and of which, before God and men, he is dearly
guilty.

Mr. Bingham concluded his remarks at half-past
two. As he ceased speaking a large number of spectators in the galieries applauded him by clapping of
hands, and persisted in these manifestations, in spite
of the effort of the Chief Justice to restore order.
Finally the Chief Justice directed that the galieries
should be cleared. Even after the order was given,
and in apparent defiance of it, many of the spectators continued to clap their hands, while some few
indulged in hisses. Then Senator Grimes arose and
moved that the order of the Chief Justice to clear
the galieries be immediately enforced.

The Chief Justice renewed the order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galieries, but even after
that second order the spectators continued to manifest their sentiments, the most part by applause and
a very few by hissing.

Senator Trumbull, amidst the excitement caused
by disregarl of the rules of the court, and of the
orders of the Chief Justice, rose and moved that the
Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to arrest all who were
thus onending. The impossibility of doing anything
of the kind caused the proposition to be received by
the spectators with laughter and derision. Then
Senator Cameron arose, and in spite of repeated
calls to order by Senator Fessenden, Senator Johnson
and the Chief Justice, expressed the hope that
the galieries would not be cleared. He ad-led that a
large proportion of the spectators had a very differeut feeling from that expressed by the clapping of
hands, and that it was one of the most extraordinary
cases in our history. Some allowance should be
made for the excitement natural to the occasion.

Finally Senator Cameron, on the Chief Justice
rolling that he was out of order, took his sear.

During all this time there was no indication on the
part of the spectators of any incention on their part
to obey the order directing the galieri

by several Senators:—'No, no; not until the galleries are cleared.' The motion, however, was put and rejected.

Senator Davis then rose and insisted that the order to have the galleries cleared should be enforced.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated that orders to that effect had been given to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Still no motion was made by any person in the crowded galleries to leave his or her seat.

Senator Sherman, apparently influenced by the same motive as Senator Conness, asked the Chief Justice whether it was in order to move that the Senate retire for deliberation. If so, he would make that motion.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked in reply to Senator Sherman that until the order to clear the galleries was enforced the Senate could not, with self-respect, make any other order.

Senator Sherman expressed the opinion that many persons in the galleries did not understand that they were ordered to leave the galleries.

The spectators showed themselves not at all disposed to take the hint and not one made a movement towards leaving. Finally the Chief Justice informed the persons in the galleries should be cleared, and it was expected that they won'd respect the order and leave the galleries. This direct appeal, backed as it was by the ushers and police officer, had the effect at least of inducing the elegantly dressed ladies and their attendants to rise from their seats and move towards the door, but they did so with evident reluctance and discontent. The spectators in the diplomatic gallaries were not interfered with while the other galleries were being cleared, but finally their turn came too, and last of all the representatives of the newspaper press were required to leave the reporters' gallery and reporters' had left, senator Anthony moved that the order be suspended.

Senator Howard protested against its suspension senator Conkinno inquired whether the suspension of the order would open all the galleries to those who had been turned out.

Several senators remarked that it would have that effect and Senator Howard c

against the suspension of the order, and the induces was voted down.

Senator Morkill, of Maine, then submitted the

next, at twelve o'clock.

Senator Conness, seeing the reporter of the Associated Press coolly taking notes of the proceedings, objected to any business being done uptit the order for clearing the galleries was fully carried out.

The reporters, yie ding to the force of circumstances, departed, leaving the Senate Chamber in the sole occupation of the Chief Justice, the Senators, the Managers, the members of the House, the Pressent Senators and the officers of the Senate.

'Yille the doors were closed a motion offered by Mr. Mossill. of Me. to adjourn the court until Saturday next, was lost by a vote of 22 to 29, as follows:—

10W8:—
YEAS—Senators Anthony, Cattell, Cragio, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowier, Frein, huysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morrill of Me., Aorton, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tonn., Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—22.

NAYS.—Senators Buckalew, Cameron, Chaodler, Conkling, Conness, Cobett, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Haran, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vt., Moroln, Nye, Pomeroy, Rameey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Vickers, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

In answer to a cutestion by Senator Conkling, the

In answer to a question by Senator Conkling, the Onier Justice said it had not been his intention to exclude the reporters, and that he was about to submit the question to the Senate when the inquiry was made.

made.

Pending the consideration of the various orders in regard to the mode of voting and the admission of the reporters during the final deliberations a motion to take a recess prevailed, and at three o'clock the doors were opened to the public. It was some twenty minutes before the Senate was again called to order.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated that he understood the case to be closed on both sides, that nothing further was to be submitted. The next business in order was the several pending propositions.

Senator Hendricks said he believed the questions now pending before the Senate were to be considered in secret session, but he would move that the Senate by unanimous consent proceed to consider them as it it and retired.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The only motion in order is that the Senate retire for deliberation or that the doors be closed.

Senator Frasender—I would suggest that the motion be modified, and that the aumence reare, and that we consider them in secret session.

Senator Hendricks—I move that the Senate r tire without disturbing the audience by unanimous consent.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—If there be no objection.

seat.
The CHIEF JUSTICE—If there be no objection.
Senator HENDRICKS—That we consider this in public as if we had retired, so that what is said in regard to these rules shall be said in public.
Senator CONNESS—That is, that debate shall be

for HENDRICKS-Debate to the extent of ten

allowed.
Senator Hendricks—Debate to the extent of ten minutes.
The Chief Justice—The Chief Justice thinks it proper to state to the Senate that that reverses its whole order of proceeding, but if there is no objection it can be done.
Several Senators objected.
The Chief Justice stated the question to be on the motion of Mr. Hendricks.
Senator Editunus moved as an amendment that the doors be closed.
Senator Hendricks—If the Senate will allow me, my sole object is to remove the limit of debate. There is no necessity to disturb the audience or anybody close.

eise.

The CHEEF JUSTICE interrupted to say that debate was not in order, and put the question on the motion of Mr Edmunds, which was carried, and at half-past three o'clock the doors were closed for deliberation.

ion.

In secret session the Chief Justice announced that the first question in order was the following proposition of Senator Edmunds:—
Ordered, That after the arguments shall be concluded and when the doors shall be closed for deliberation upon the final question, the reporters of the Senate analitate down the delates upon the final question, to be reported in the proceedings.

Senator WILLIAMS offered an amendment, that no Senator Freeinghuysen moved to lay the whole mbject on the table, which was agreed to as fol

Subject on the label, which was agreed to as fol-lows:—
YEAS—Senators Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbest, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fre ingulyasen, Hartan, Hen-derson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morton, Notton, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sum-ner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbul, Williams and Yates—28. NAYS—Senators Anthony, Bayari, Buckaitev, Davis, Divon, Doubttle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricka, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vt., Patterson of Tenne, Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—26. The court and Senate at a quarter to five P. M. ad-

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT .-- A deaf mute by the ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A deaf mute by the name of Charles Fries was run over at Fordham yesterday afternoon by the three o'clock down New Haven train. The unfortunate man had both his legs cut off and was removed to Bethune Hospital, where he was lingering in great agony last night. From the fact of these trains running through the stations at null speed it is a wonder that more accidents do not occur. This is the third from the same cause within the past few weeks.

STILL ANOTHER DISASTER,-While Mr. Charles Marks was stepping on the eight o'clock down train of the Harlem Railroad yesterday morning the engine backed suddenly, and he was thrown between two of the cars, fracturing his ribs and had one arm broken. He was removed to Monaghan's drug store, where his injuries were attended to for the time, but it is feared he has sustained severe internal injuries.

VALUABLE SALE OF REAL ESTATE .- On Tuesday afternoon thirteen valuable lots, situated on the gord

WASHINGTON.

The Guano Affair Again in the House of Representatives.

EXPLANATION OF THAD STEVENS.

Report or the Committee Investigating Secretary Forney's Accounts With the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

Test Oath. General Grant sent a letter to the House to-day nclosing a communication from General Canby, wh says that in his judgment some action by Congress will be needed in order to remove one of the most erious impediments that has been raised, which in the execution of the Reconstruction laws has grown out of the enforcement of the provision requiring all appointees of the District Commander to take what is known as the test oath. In the States of North and South Carolina men, active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration, have been technically debarred by this oath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction, while many others who would have aken the oath have declined to do so from a sensi tive fear that their motives would be misconstrued A large number from this class have been chosen to mce at the recent elections, and the difficulties here ofore encountered again present themselves in both States in greater magnitude. To continue the disbilities which exclude these persons is to de prive the government still further of the services of intelligent and well disposed men, whose technical disqualification is their only fruit and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State overnments. The removal of the disabilities, while it will not jeopardize any interest which it is the policy of the government to conserve and foster, will, in General Canby's judgment, not only mee the approval of a large majority of the people of the two States, but will disarm much of the opposition which the new State governments must expect to encounter and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction.

Secretary's Forney's Accounts with

Senate.
The committee appointed under the Senate resc lution of April 15 to investigate the accounts of Colonel Forney, Secretary of the Senate, from the date of his election to the present time to-day presented a detailed report, from which it appears that the total sum advanced to him is \$4,125,714, which is all satisfactorily accounted for by vouchers duly examined by the committee. A portion of these vouchers have not yet been passed upon by the Auditor of the Treasury; but the committee report as the result of their investigation that the Sccretary is now a creditor to a small amount, and hat no losses have been sustained by the government through his action. On the contrary, they state that the evidence taken by the committee completely rindicates him from such imputation. In view of the remarks in the Senate at the time of the adoption of the resolution of investigation, which were vell calculated to provoke serious doubts regarding the disbursement of the Senate contingent fund, they felt it to be their duty to bestow particular attention of that fund in the hands of the Secretary They state that from the evidence taken it will appear that the actual control and disbursement of the Senate contingent fund is with the financial clerk, who is one of the officers of the Senate, and He prepares requisitions upon the Treasury, from which all moneys are drawn; has exclusive control of the safe in which they are kept, and makes all disbursements therefrom. The Secretary signs the requisitions, but in no case receives or pays out the financial clerkship is an office of much importance, and that the person who fills it should be a man of nigh integrity and competency. The report states that Samuel Wagner, of Pennsylvania, who filled the office of Financial Clerk from April, 1863, until December, 1867, is undoubtedly responsible for the larger part of the whole deficit of \$35,486. He had exclusive control of the moneys when the deficit occurred. He acknowledges a misapplication to his own use of \$20,000, and admits that he is responsible for whatever deficiency existed at the are not entirely satisfactory, as they leave unac-counted for an amount of \$12,000. The report speaks of the high reputation of Mr. Wagner pre vious to the discovery. This \$12,000 remains unaccounted for, but there is no evidence which points to my one except the Financial Clerk as responsible or its loss or abstraction. The Secretary incurs the oss of the amount of the deficiency, and must bear t, unless he shall be reimbursed by the transfers of property made to him by his subordinate. In any report is signed by the members of the committee, essrs. Cragin, Drake and Buckalew.

Mipor Ring in the Treasury Department. The Secretary of the Treasury bas been engaged for some time past in tracing out the methods by which some clerks in the department endeavor to make both ends meet without the help of the extra compensation. A few days ago the investigation recharacter referred to in the office of the Fourth auditor of the Treasury, and the gentlemen were noified that their resignations would be acceptable to the Secretary and beneficial to them. The plan on which these sharp practitioners worked was the fol-lowing:-Their duties were in connection with the division which had the settlement of naval paymasters' accounts. Having ascertained from the books that a paymaster exhibited a deficiency in his returns, they would give such symaster an unofficial friendly notice of his deficiency; after which an outside party would call on the paymaster and arrange for a specified sum to have his accounts properly balanced, which consideration was shared pro rata between the operators. At other times a letitious deficiency would be reported to a paymaster, and so ingeniously explained that the officer would be made to believe that he had committed an error in his returns. This pretended deficiency would then be squared up by means of the same plan of negonation before described and the proceeds privately divided. Some one of the officers of the Auditor's Bureau discovered this ring and exposed the little game, which resulted in making two vacancies in

One of these gentlemen is said to be a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and the other is one of the pillars of a fashionable Methodist church

General C. C. Campbell, Indian agent for the Da-cotah Sioux, who has been here for some time past engaged in consummating arrangements looking to the further establishment of agricultural pursuits among the Indians of his agency, has left Washington for the Indian country, having completed ar rangements for supplying the Indians with seeds and proper agricultural implements, and intends having them commence operations at the very earliest moment possible. The Dacotah Sioux number bout twenty-four thousand Indians, one-sixth of them being hostile. Two new places hav been selected under the recent treaties as reservations for these tribes-one at the mouth of the White Earth river and the other at the

mouth of the Cheyenne.

The Medical Convention. The American Medical Convention met this mornng at eleven o'clock, and after some preliminary usiness Professor Gauge, a veterinary surgeon nade a short address. Senator Drake, of Missouri, was also introduced to the convention, and in a brief speech referred to the warm friendship which ex-isted between his father, Dr. Drake, and Dr. Gross, President of the convention. The Committee on Medical Education made a report which was or-

dered to be printed. The delegates will to-night visit the Army Medical Museum on Tenth street, after which they will be entertained by Senator Morgan at

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868. THE COASY SURVER BEPORT. The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the Coast

Survey Report for 1867. Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution that there be printed 25,000 copies of the report—one thousand to be distributed by the Superintendant of the Coast Survey and the remainder by the members of the House. members of the House.
PROPOSED RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW YORK AND

members of the House.

MR. KELSEY. (PEP.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of 125 citizens of Rochester, N. Y., praying that a bill be passed by Congrass authorizing the construction of a railroad between New York and Washington. Also a memorial of the citizens of the city of New York praying Congress to pass a law authorizing the construction of an air line railroad from New York city to Washington.

THE TENTH ARTICLE OF IMPRACHMENT.

The SPEAKER said the pending question was on the consideration of the preamble and resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Cary, and on which the yeas and nays had been ordered, but as time would be consumed in taking them, and as the House was now about to proceed to the bar of the Senate, action on that subject would be postponed until their return.

MR. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., said that after the House shall have disposed of Mr. Carcy's proposition he would move to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Chion to enable the gentlemen to make speeches.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., wished to say that after

men to make speeches.

MR. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., wished to say that after the House should return from the Senate he proposed to make a personal explanation as to the Alta Vela affair, which he was prevented from doing on Friday by the laying of the resolution on that subject on the table.

on the 20th of March, substantially as follows:—

Mr. Boulwell, from the impaschment Managers, reported a resolution that on the days when the Senate shall sit for the trial of the President the House, in Committee of the Whole, will attend with the Managers at the bar of the Senate at the hour named for the proceedings.

The SPEAKER said that the Senate, having gone into secret session for deliberation, it was impossible for the House and Managers to remain. Therefore they had to return thither.

don to return thither.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., rose to a question of

order.
The Speaker asked whether he appealed?
Mr. ELDRIDGE said he insisted that, according to
the resolution, the House could do no business while
the Senate were considering the question of im-

AIT. ELIBRIDGE SAID RE INSISTED THAT SEPEAKER SAID THE SENATE MINES OF THE SENATE SAID THE SEN

o return.
Mr. Robinson withdrew his motion. Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to make a personal explanation. He would not occupy more then ten minutes. hen ten minutes. Mr. Elphipge said that yesterday he asked only

nutes for explanation and that the

fused to accord it.

Mr. STRVERS replied that he did not object.
Unanimous permission was given to the last named gentleman, when he began to read from his seal a manuscript. Many said they could not hear him, and, complying with requests from several directions, he took a position at the Clerk's desk and read as follows:—

Personal explanations are not to my taste; but in the case of Alta Vela my co-Managers having deemed as follows:—
Personal explanations are not to my taste; but in the case of Alia Veta my co-Managers having deemed it, their duty to explain, it may be thought a suspicious circumstance that I have not done so. When that question was before the House it was laid on the table before it reached me. I will now briefly state all I know of the matter. Some time carry in the session some person, whose name I do not recollect, asked me what was the law of nations in case the citizens of one country were in quiet possession of an island and had been forcibly ejected by another nation in favor of other claimants? I had not forgotten the heated discussion which took place relative to the Falkland Islands, a pile of barren rocks, of no value, except so far as the national honer was concerned, and answered that the nation whose citizens had been forcibly ejected would be justified in reinstating them, so that they might settle their bill in the ordinary way. I declined to give a written opinion, as I was not in the practice of the law. I heard no more of the subject until about two months ago. General Garneld cailed at my seat with a paper or letter which he said was a copy of the opinion I had given and asked the If I would sign it.

At this point Mr. Stevens asked the Clerk to content the conditions the seather was

sign it.

At this point Mr. Stevens asked the Clerk to continue the reading, remarking that his throat was

At this point Mr. Stevens asked the Clerk to continue the reading, remarking that his throat was sore.

The Clerk accordingly read—I took it without reading and put my name to it with others. I did not then know its contents, but having since read it I have nothing to retract. I never heard of it any more until within a few weeks, when it was produced in the Senate by Mr. Nelson, one of the counsel for the President. At the time I signed it I had no idea it was to be taken to the President, nor had I any idea that Judge Black or his son had anything to do with it. Had I known that fact, however, it would not have altered my action. I have known Judge Black for more than thirty years, and aside from his unfortunate politics, I have known him to be a very able lawyer and upright judge, who has hardly been equalied by any member of the bench. This letter, I find, was written by General Butter to J. W. Shaffer. When written I do not know. I signed the copy some time afterwards. It simply gives his opinion as to the right of regaining possession of Alta Vela. It is nowhere addressed to the President or any of his counsel or to any inember of his government. It makes no allusion to impeachment nor contains any insinguation of clemency of any condition. If it was ever to be shown to him, his counsel or Cabinet, it was without the sanction of the writers, at least so far as I am concerned. What then had this letter to do with the prosecution which Mr. Nelson was discussing! It was not addressed to the President, his advisers or kindred; did not make the most distant reference to any one of the charges in the articles of impeachment, nor could it be construed by any honest man to have any connection or bearing upon the prosecution. It had not been given in evidence nor referred to until some days after the testimony was closed and when the counsel were summing up. I think no honorable man would have used it to assail the motives of brother counsel, as it was dragged in irrelevantly and illegally; but when I look at the

The SPEAKER ruled that the language of the gen-tieman was unparliamentary. The rules prevented genuiemen here from alluding to what happened in the Senate chamber. Mr. Barks, (rep.) of Mass., said this was a matter which transpired in the presence of both branches of

Ongress.

Mr. Elbrings hoped that an opportunity would be offered to reply to the gentleman's inisatatement of

offered to reply to the gentleman's inisatatement of facis.

Mr. Stevens—I hope so; I did not intend to misstate facts.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, objected to the further reading of Mr. Stevens' explanation.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Pa., said the remarks to which his colleague was replying were not made by any senator but in open court.

Mr. Eldridge expected the gentleman from Pennsylvania would now withdraw the teath impeachment article.

Mr. Stevens said his remarks were in reply to a man (Mr. Nelson) who was not a member of either

Mr. Nekson) who was not a member of either branch of the national legislature.

Mr. Elbriogs thought the gentleman's language was much like that which be had obarged the Picsident with, such as "greasy career," when he "swing round the circle."

round the circle."

The SPRAKER said his only desire was to preserve comity between the two houses, and caused to be read the rule which states that it is a breach of order in debate to allude to what is said on the same subject in the other House or to particular votes, because the opinion of each house is left to its own independence. Such quotations might lead to misunderstandings between the two houses.

Mr. MILLIAN cred

Mr. MULLISS rose.
The SPEAKER, not having anished his statement.

asked that gentleman to suspend for awhile, if he The STEAKER, resuming, said if members of it House could make remarks actually severe on who was said in the Senate they could also be made be Senators on the Speaker, Managers or anybody else As Gray says, "this would cause misunderstanding between the two branches."

Mr. Libridge. I move that the gentleman from Tennessee have leave to express an idea. (Laughter)

breach of order to notice what was said in debate in either house.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he certainly did not desire to violate any rule. He looked on the speech in the Senate as an attack on the Managers by a man not a member of this body. It was a persona attack, and it was to answer it that he had prepared his remarks which he had desired to be read; but if it infringed any rule of debate he would withdraw them. The SPEAKER said he had read, as he believed, according to the House of Commons in May's practice.

practice.
Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of III., inquired whether it would not be in order in Committee of the Whole House to review the species in the Senate on the

t would not be in order in Committee of the Whole House to review the specials in the Senate on the impeachment question.

The Speaker replied that the gontleman, as an old member, was sware that gentlemen had referred to what had taken place in the senate, out not locating the scene. The Chair, however, did not suggest any evasion of the rule.

Mr. Farrsworth said the rule was to prevent undue debates in either house.

The Speaker understood Air. Stevens to withdraw his speech under the ruling of the Chair.

The following is the conclusion of the chair.

The following is the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Stevens which were not permitted to be read by the House:—But lask again, how could this letter be made applicable to any legitimate or mainly argument in the case! If there is anytain for which havers are celebrated it is their laudable courtes, to each other in the conduct of causes. Well bred counted never depart from it to hunt up maiters in posse is order to attack their brothers' motives. It is minamous. Had any use been meended to be made of this paper it should have been given in evidence. If offered it would undomosedly have been rejected as irrelevant. It is not pretended that is referred to any one of the articles; but it is aleged withous proof that the was signed after the impeachment was prepared, what difference does that make it tidle not innuence the action of any one on that subject? If the let or was written before the articles were drawn and the acts therein charged perpetrated, of course it could not a acct those acts of charges. Why, then, is it introduced he et finnly to insuit counsel and change the chase to another quarry. A till pack of hounts somenines have the trial of legitimate game to open upon a false scent. His counsel have raised an extraneous excitement to divert attention from his poor worried client. For myself, I reel no uneasiness about the effect which is well wears. will not protect me from such vulgar accues, to has been unhant somely managed. The only regret which I feel in the matter is that in conduct of a great case before a tribunal equal in di nity, learn-ing and purity to any in this country, upon whose movements the eyes of the civitized world are fixed, it should be thought that counsel were fit to inter-mingle in the high debate who could descend to such irrelevant, impertinent and vulgar assaults upon the legal profession.

mingle in the high debate who could descend to such irrelevant, impertinent and vulgar assaults upon the legal profession.

GENERAL BANKS ON TOO MANY COMMITTEES.

Mr. BANKS said the rules provided that a member on two committees might be excused from serving on a third committee. He had been notified by the clerk that he had been appointed a member of the committee to investigate certain charges. He desired to be excused from service on that committee. He would not avail himself of the privilege if there was not before the Committee on Foreign Affairs an important matter, which must be disposed of hamediately, in connection with the Russia i treaty, action on which had been interrupted by the impeachment trial. The question ough to be disposed of because the honor of the government was somewhat at stake. He was a member of three committees already. He hoped the Speaker would receive his statement as a reason why he should be excused.

The Speaker said he knew of the gentleman being on only two committees—the Foreign Affairs and on the Rules, the latter being merely monimal.

Mr. Banks remarked that he was also on a Special Committee of Conference.

The Speaker said the gentleman had a right to ask to be excused.

The Texth Article of impeachment.

The House resumed the consideration of the foi-

to be excused.

THE TENTH ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the following proposition of Mr. Ca.y:—

Whereas this House in the tenth article of impeachment charged Andrew Johnson. President of the United States, with a high misterneanor in office, and that he had make interprete, inflammatory and scandalous harrangues which are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming;

Resolved, That, in view of the exhibition on this floor on Friday. Saturday and Monay last, the Managers be ordered to withdraw the tenth article from the further consideration of the High Court of Impeachment.

The question was taken as to whether the House would consider the resolution and it was decided in the negative by yeas 29, nays, 107—a strict party vote. MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the benate by Colonel Forney, its Secretary, stating that the senate had ordered him to inform the House that they would notify the House when they would be ready to receive

nel Forney, its Secretary, stating that the senate had ordered him to inform the house that they would notify the House when they would be ready to receive them again at the Brr.

THE RECENT DUEL NEAR BALTIMORE.

Mr. JENCKES asked leave to offer a resoution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the truth of the report that a duel had been fought in or near the District of Columbia between a person of the diplomatic service of the United States and an attaché o one of the foreign legations, and if they find that such an ofence has been committed they report to the flower whether a due respect for the laws of the United States does not re jure the House to take measures for the removal from office of the diplomatic other, and the recall by his own government of the attaché of the foreign legation, and for that purpose the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., objected to the adoption of the resolution.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OONYENTION.

Mr. BECK presented a pamphiet entitled, "A respectful remoustrance on be aff of the whole people of South Carolina aga ust the late Convention o that State, and was submitted to Congress." It was pepared by the Hon. B. F. Perry on behalf of the state Gentral Executive Committee on Reconstruction.

THE FINANCIAL OURSTON.

On motion of Mr. Washberring in the chair.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, made a speech on the state of the Union, Mr. Trowbridge in the chair.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, made a speech on the financial question. He argued that the chairshed plan to which he alluded for paying the interest be aring bonds of the government with Invel States of in the act of Congress of Pebruary 25, 1852, which first authorized the issue. Neither was it justified by the plainest principles of poiled entitled States or in the act of Congress of Pebruary 25, 1852, which first authorized the issue. Neither was it justified by the plainest principles of poiled entitled and on the gentleman to assert that the

gentleman to assert that the act of Congress pro-viding that debts are to be paid in legal tender was unconstitutional?
Mr. SPALDING replied—Most distinctly; and the Supreme Court will so decide.
Mr. ELDRINGE—There is no difference between us

on that point.

Mr. Spalding spoke for an hour. At the conclusion of his speech the committee rose and the House, as twenty minutes to six o'clock, adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY INESSIATES' HOME. -The citizens appointed as corporators of the Insurances' Home of its county, a much needed institution, at their first annual meeting, held on Tuesday last, elected the following named officers: President, James S. T. Stranahan; Vice President, ex-Judge John Dike-Stranagan: Vice President, ex-Judge John Dike-man; Treasurer, James H. Prentice: Secretary, Rev. John Wileis; Directors, Rev. J. A. Paddock, H. Hagner, S. Haynes, E. Richardson, W. Beebe, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. Dikeman, J. H. Prentice, S. D. Morris, T. L. Mason, G. Hennett, A. Ben et, J. McNamee, T. J. Buckley, Rev. Joseph Fransion, R. Lowrey, J. Rockwell and J. Marsh. A BURGLAR CAUGHT.-Mrs. Elien Dalun, residing

at the corner of James and York streets, discovered two burgiars in her house on Tuesday night. One of the thieves knocked her down and made his esof the thirty and the confederate was not quite so fortunate, for the lady clung to him and gave the alarm, when some of the neighbors came to her rei cl. The man gave his name as George Bennett, and was taken before Justice Cornwall yesterday and sent to juil on a

THE NEWTOWN CHEEK DROWNING CASUALTY .-Yesterday afternoon the body of Edward O'Shanghnessy, drowned on Tuesday afternoon in Newtown Creek, was recovered and the Coroner notified. Mr O'sbaughnessy formerly resided in Massacausetts, and was visiting some friends in Williamsour; at the time of the fatal casuaity. The friends of deceased have taken charge of his body and will have taken charge of his body and will have the properly interred. He was a native of treland, thirty-five years of age and a shoemaker by occupation.

HERODISM. -The body of a babe, evidently of realthy birth, was last evening found floating in the river, foot of Grand street, E. D. The Coroner was